21 G—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES—FISHERIES—
Allowances.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :
552. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re 1

MR A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :
553. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Re. 1

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand XIV.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :
554. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Rs. 10

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI :
555. To reduce the total allotment of 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Re. 1

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR :
556. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Re. 1

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR :
557. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Re. 1

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :
558. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Rs. 10

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :
559. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Re. 1

MR P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :
560. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Rs. 10

MR A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :
561. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Re. 1

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :
562. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV by Re. 1

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV was put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIII—POLICE.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB : Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 8,76,711, under Demand XIII—Police.

Motion No. 472

MR. E. P. VARGHESE : Sir, I beg to make the following motion :—

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,200 for Deputy Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1. (To discuss the inconvenience caused to the public by the absence of any check by the Police of the bus service between Alwaye and Parur)."

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[Mr. E. P. Varghese.]

Sir, it would appear that the control of traffic buses by the Police Department stops with the southern shore of the Alwaye river, and that beyond that, buses can be run by the conductors, managers and drivers, according to their sweet will and pleasure as and when they like. Sir, in moving this motion, it is not my intention to censure the Police Department. I only want to impress upon the department the great inconvenience caused to the passengers now in the buses running between Alwaye and Parur having no definite timings. Up to Alwaye one is more or less safe. Once you reach Alwaye you have to wait there indefinitely; you do not know when the bus will leave Alwaye. There is no certainty about the timings of buses. It is all left to the sweet will and pleasure of the busmen. I would request the Inspector-General to make a note of this fact and to verify it when he goes on tour.

Sir, I would appeal to the Inspector-General of Police to bring about some fixity in the matter of timings of these buses which run between Alwaye and Parur. Unless timings are fixed and published, people can hardly have the benefit of bus service. Now they have to wait indefinitely at the bus stands. Sir, if the State Transport buses can follow fixed timings and still run on profit, one cannot understand why private buses alone cannot be run at fixed timings. As it is, although timings may be fixed, it is left to the busmen not to run the bus at a particular time fixed, and to pass on to the next timing. Sometimes they miss even two or three consecutive timings so that passengers have to wait for an hour or an hour and a half.

Sir, Parur is the headquarters of a District. There are courts, schools, hospitals and other public offices there, which people from the whole district have to resort to. It is therefore necessary that there should be convenient and dependable bus service to Parur.

When the services is neither dependable nor convenient, at least the fare should be cheap. Unfortunately, the bus fare in this line is among the highest in the State. It is possible for the State Transport buses to run at eight cash per passenger per mile, nay, even at five cash between Quilon and Trivandrum; still the bus service between Alwaye and Parur—as also between Alleppey and Arur—do not find it possible to run at eight cash or even twelve cash per mile per passenger. It is for the Police Department to bring about some uniformity in the bus charges.

I would once more repeat, Sir, the absolute necessity to have definite timings; let it be once an hour or even once in two hours that a bus leaves Alwaye. But there should be some definiteness about the timings. That is all I want. People should know when a bus would leave Alwaye and when it would reach its destination.

With these words, I place the motion for the consideration of the House.

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MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*) : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഏറ്റവും വടക്കെ അറ്റമായ പറവൂർനിന്നും ആലുവായ്ക്കു നടത്തിവരുന്ന ബസ്സു സവ്വീസിനെപ്പോലെ ക്ലിപ്തസമയത്തു നടത്തുന്ന ഒരു ബസ്സ്സവ്വീസ് മറ്റ് എവിടെയും ഉണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഒരു മാസക്കാലങ്ങളായി ആഴ്ചയിൽ രണ്ടുപ്രാവശ്യം വീതം ഞാൻ പറവൂർ നിന്ന് ആലുവായ്ക്കുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ സമയത്തെല്ലാം അവർ വളരെ കൃത്യമായി ബസ്സ് വിട്ടും യാത്രക്കാരോട് മര്യാദയായി പെരുമാറിയും വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ളതു ഞാൻ കണ്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പ്രതിക്ഷേധിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ആലുവായിൽനിന്നും പറവൂരേക്ക് പോകുന്ന ബസ്സ് ഉച്ച ഒരു മണിക്കുശേഷം അതിലെ ലയിസ്സൻസിൽ പറയുന്നിടത്തോളം ആളുകളെ സ്റ്റാന്ഡിൽനിന്നും ബസ്സിൽകയറിയതിനുശേഷം മാത്രമേ സാധാരണ പുറപ്പെടുകയുള്ളൂ. അതുപോലെതന്നെ പറവൂർനിന്നും ആലുവായ്ക്കു പുറപ്പെടുന്ന ബസ്സും ബസ്സിൽ കയറാവുന്നിടത്തോളം ആളുകളെ കയറിയതിനുശേഷമേ തിരിക്കാറുള്ളൂ. തൻനിമിത്തം ഇടയ്ക്കുനിന്നു കയറേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു ബസ്സിൽ യാത്രചെയ്യുന്നതിനുതീരെ സൌകര്യം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ക്ലിപ്തസമയത്തിനു ബസ്സ് വിടണം എന്നു നിയമമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതനുസരിച്ച് നടക്കുന്ന ബസ്സ് സവ്വീസ് പറവൂരെന്നല്ല തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. ഇപ്പോഠതന്നെ മി. കുമാരൻ വൈദ്യൻ പറഞ്ഞതിൽനിന്നും ഞാൻ മനസിലാക്കുന്നതു വ്യക്തപരമായി ബസ്സുകാർക്ക് അദ്ദേഹത്തോടുള്ള ബഹുമാനം കാണിക്കുന്നു എന്നല്ലാതെ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അനുഭവം ഇതുപോലെയാണെന്നു പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ബസ്സ് കയറാൻ ബസ്സ് സ്റ്റാൻഡിൽ ചെന്നാൽതന്നെയും ഒന്നരണ്ടുമണിക്കൂറുകഠം താമസിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നേക്കും. പൊലീസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ വേണ്ടപോലെ പതിയുന്നില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ എല്ലാ സ്ഥലത്തും ബസ്സ് സർവീസ് ഇന്നയിന്ന സമയങ്ങളിൽ നടത്തണം എന്നു നിർബന്ധമായ വ്യവസ്ഥ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : പറവൂർ-ആലുവാ ലൈനിൽ ആർക്കെങ്കിലും പരാതിയുള്ളതായി മെംബർക്കറിയാമോ?

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MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: പരാതി ധാരാളമുണ്ട്.

അതുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ മി. വർഗീസിന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. എന്റെ കാൺസ്റ്റിറ്റുവൻസിയിലുള്ളവർക്ക് പറവൂർ ജില്ലാക്കോടതിയിൽ പോകേണ്ടതാവശ്യം ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് സർവീസ് നടത്തിത്തുടങ്ങിയതിനു ശേഷം ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ലൈനുകളിൽ മാത്രമേ ശരിയായ വിധത്തിൽ ക്ലിപ്ത സമയത്തിനു ബസ്സ് സർവ്വീസ് നടക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. മറ്റുള്ള എല്ലാ സ്ഥലത്തും പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് ആലുവാ പറവൂർ ലൈനിൽ ബസ്സുകാർക്ക് ബോധിച്ച സമയത്തിലും ബോധിച്ച വിധത്തിലും ആണ് സർവ്വീസ് നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. ചില ലയിനുകളിൽ ചില സമയങ്ങളിൽ ആളുകൾക്കു ഇരിക്കാൻ സ്ഥലമില്ലാതെ ബസ്സുകൾ നിറയെ ആളുകളെ കയറ്റിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്. ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ ബസ്സ് സർവ്വീസ് ഇവിടെകണ്ട മാനമാണ് നടക്കുന്നത്. ഇതിനെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുവാൻ ശരിയായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നയിന്ന സമയത്തു് ഇന്നയിന്ന ചാർജിനു ഇന്നയിന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കു ബസ്സ് വിടും എന്നു വ്യക്തമായി എഴുതി ഒരു വലിയ ബോർഡ് ബസ്സ് സ്റ്റാൻഡുകളിൽ വയ്ക്കുന്നപക്ഷം യാത്രക്കാർക്കു വളരെ ആശ്വാസമുണ്ടാകും. ക്ലിപ്ത തുകക്കു ക്ലിപ്ത സമയത്തു ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തെത്താമെന്നുള്ള ധൈര്യത്തോടുകൂടി യാത്രചെയ്യാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിക്കു വളരെ നേരം ബസ്സ് സ്റ്റാൻഡിൽ യാത്രക്കാർ സമയമറിയാതെ കാത്തിരിക്കേണ്ടതായിവരുന്നു. ക്ലിപ്തസമയത്തിനു ബസ്സുകൾ വിടുന്നില്ല. ഓവർലോഡ് കയറ്റിയതിനുശേഷം മാത്രമേ ബസ്സുകൾ സാധാരണ സ്റ്റാൻഡിൽനിന്നും പുറപ്പെടുകയുള്ളൂ. ഈ സംഗതി പലപ്പോഴും ഈ സഭയിൽഞാൻതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധപതിഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരു ബോർഡ് വയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു പ്രയാസവുമില്ല.

ഇനിയൊരു വിഷമമുള്ളതു് ബസ്സ് സർവ്വീസ് പലടത്തും മൊണാപ്പൊളിയായി കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതിലാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പ്രജകൾ ആരെല്ലാം ലൈസൻസിനു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നുവോ അവർക്കെല്ലാം ബസ്സ് നടത്തുന്നതിനു ലൈസൻസു കൊടുക്കണം. അവർ നിയമം ലംഘിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം അവരെ ചട്ടപ്രകാരം ശിക്ഷിക്കാം. അങ്ങനെ നിയമ

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ലഭിക്കുന്നതുവരെ അവർ നിയമത്തിനു വഴിപ്പെട്ടു നടക്കുന്ന പ്രജകൾ എന്നുവേണം വിചാരിക്കുവാൻ. അവക്കു ബസ്സുനടത്താൻ അനുവദിക്കണം മത്സരം കൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. ഈ തിരുവനന്തപുരം ഠൗണിൽതന്നെ സാമാനങ്ങൾ മിതമായ വിലയ്ക്കു കടകളിൽ നിന്നും വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതു പലകടകാരും ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണല്ലോ. നേരേമറിച്ചു് ഒരു കടയേ ഉള്ളുവെങ്കിൽ സാമാനം വാങ്ങിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു കാത്തു നിന്നു് ആ കടക്കാരന്റെ സൗകര്യമനുസരിച്ചു് അയാൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന വിലക്കും മാത്രമെ കിട്ടുകയുള്ളൂ. അതുപോലെ പല ലയിനുകളിലും ബസ്സു് മൊണാപ്പൊളിയായി ഒന്നോരണ്ടോ പേക്കായി കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അവർ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന ക്രൂലികൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരികയും അവർക്കു സൌകര്യം വരുന്നസമയത്തു യാത്ര ചെയ്യേണ്ടിവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ മൊണാപ്പൊളി സിസ്റ്റംകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഗുണമില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു് നഷ്ടമാണു് നേരേമറിച്ചു് കൂടുതൽ ലൈസൻസുകൾ കൊടുത്തു ബസ്സുകൾ ധാരാളം ഓടിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ യാത്രക്കാർക്കു അധിക സൗകര്യവും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ലാഭവും ഉണ്ടാകും. ധാരാളം ബസ്സു ഓടിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ ടോൾഗേറിനത്തിൽതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഒരു വലിയതുക ആദായം കിട്ടും. ബസ്സു നടത്തുന്നയാളുകൾക്കു ധാരാളം തൊഴിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുകയും ചെയ്യും. രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ കൂട്ടർ മാത്രം യൂണിയനായി ചേർന്നു ബസ്സു നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് പല അഴിമതികളും ഇന്നു നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്, അതുകൊണ്ടുഞാൻ മുൻപു് പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ ഒരു ബോർഡ് ബസ്സു് സ്റ്റാൻഡിൽ വക്കുകയും കൂടുതൽ ബസ്സുകൾക്കു ലൈസൻസു കൊടുക്കുകയും വേണം.

ആലുവാ—പറവൂർ ലൈൻ പോലെയാണു ആലുവാ—ദേവികുളം ലൈനും. കോട്ടയം—ആലുവാ ലൈനിൽ നടത്തുന്ന ബസ്സു് സർവീസും ഇത്തരത്തിലാണു്. ഓവർലോഡ് കൊണ്ടും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അസൗകര്യമുണ്ടു്. ബസ്സുകാക്കു കൂടുതൽ ലാഭം കിട്ടിയെന്നുവരാം. എന്നാൽ യാത്രക്കാരുടെ സൗകര്യത്തെയും പ്രത്യേകം ഗണിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയണം. ഞാൻ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലും കൊച്ചിയിലും ബസ്സിൽ സഞ്ചരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവിടെയെല്ലാം ബസ്സു് പുറപ്പെടുന്ന സമയത്തെ കാണിക്കുന്ന ബോർഡ് വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഓരോരോണിലും ബസ്സു് സ്റ്റാൻഡ്കൾ പല സ്ഥലത്തായിരിക്കുന്നതെല്ലാം ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സ്ഥലത്താക്കണം. പല സ്ഥലത്തായിരിക്കുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തായിരിക്കുന്നതു് ബസ്സുകളെ കൺട്രോൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യമായിരിക്കും.

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[Mr. ha ria thu Kunjithommen].

ഈ ബസ്സുകളെക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഉപദ്രവം വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ നിന്നും ഇങ്ങോട്ട് യാത്ര ചെയ്യുന്നവക്കാണ് അധികം. പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും വളരെനേരം കാത്തുനിന്നാൽ മാത്രമെ ബസ്സുകാം കിട്ടുകയുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് സർവീസ് പറവൂർവരെ ഉടനെതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഏറെറടുത്ത് നടത്തുകയും അതുവരെ യാത്രക്കാരുടെ സൌകര്യം നോക്കിപ്രവർത്തിക്കുവാനും ശട്ടം കെട്ടുകയും വേണം. സർവീസ് നടത്തുന്നതിൽ ഒരു പക്ഷെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു നഷ്ടം വന്നാലും നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ പൊതുഗുണത്തിനു ഇതു സഹായമായിരിക്കും.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : പറവൂർ ബസ്സ് സ്റ്റാൻഡിൽ സമയവിവരം എഴുതിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബോർഡ് മെംബർ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: യാത്രക്കാക്ക് മുൻകൂട്ടി സമയം അറിയത്തക്കവണ്ണം ബോർഡ വച്ചിട്ടില്ല. എല്ലാവരും കാണത്തക്കവണ്ണം ബോർഡിൽ സമയം മുൻകൂട്ടി വലിയ അക്ഷരത്തിൽ എഴുതിച്ചു വെളിയിൽ വക്കുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു്. ഇതുയും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : Sir, I support the motion. Apart from irregularity in the timings, most of the private buses are run on old broken tyres and bad tubes; in most of them the brakes are not in proper repair at all. The engines also are not dependable, and cease to function in the middle of the journey. These are all matters to which the Police Department should direct its attention.

My emphatic submission is that, in the interests of the public at large, Government should extend their transport system at least to all the trunk roads in the State. At present, the few bus owners in certain lines form themselves into a Syndicate and see that buses leave the starting station only after they are fully loaded or even overloaded; with that object, they freely mis two or three consecutive timings. Because all these buses are full even when they start there is no accommodation for passengers waiting at the road side on the way, so that these buses do not serve the people on the way.

All these inconveniences can be avoided by the Government extending their transport service throughout the State. At any rate till the Government do it, the Police Department can exercise strict supervision on the soundness of the buses, and on their following the timings fixed by the department. It is a great pity, Sir, that sometimes these buses stop on the way for want of petrol; they do not care to have one tin of petrol spare. I have myself experienced great difficulty by the bus running without a spare tin of petrol. After discovering that there is not even a drop of petrol in the vehicle, one of the busmen goes to the nearest town to bring petrol, with the result that passengers have to wait for two or three hours on the road. This can certainly be obviated by the Police Checking Officers at bus stands insisting on each bus having at least one spare tin of petrol before each bus leaves the station. With these words I support the motion.

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KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Sir, I am glad that the motion was confined to the discussion of the inconvenience caused to the public in a particular road. But the Honourable Members have traversed a very vast ground. As a matter of fact, I have myself during my surprise checks found the truth of the observation and I agree with those members who said that passengers have to wait. Of course, this morning I was asked whether the timings are observed in regard to the running of buses. I said in reply that they should be observed; but I know that this rule is honoured more in its breach than in its observance. I have addressed the various Inspector-Generals of Police in the major Provinces in British India for a copy of the rules obtaining in those places and I think I have heared from everybody excepting from the head of Police, Delhi. I am going through those rules to see if I could bring out a better system of bus service. As regards this particular route I have information that there were originally 18 buses and in the conference of bus owners and the Traffic Superintendent held by my predecessor only 8 buses have been allotted for this road. On certain representations made to me recently I am investigating whether that number could not be increased and if I arrive at the conclusion that more buses are needed, certainly I shall increase the number.

We were told here that people got on the top of the buses. It is a fact. I have myself found it and I have charged and I am not going to allow it any more. As a matter of fact, we have taken departmental action against such other infringement of rules.

It is said that the people have to wait until the buses are full. I know that this happens in certain places. My idea is to see that these buses go as punctually as the railway trains or the transport buses when drafting the new rules.

There has been a suggestion about the hanging of notice boards about the timings of the buses running in any particular route. I should think that this suggestion is rather good; But I shall go through the rules and if I find that they exist elsewhere there is no reason why we should not adopt it here.

There has been a suggestion to have only one bus stand in a town. Honestly, I have not gone into this issue. I shall go into it and if I find any merit in it, I shall adopt it. I suppose I have met all the points raised.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Has the member any suggestion to mak with regard to the fixing of the fare?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: That is another point which is engaging my attention.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI; Is there any monopoly in the Parur-Alwaye line

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: There is, as I understand. To be frank with you, I do not want a monopoly on any line

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MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : What is the difficulty of the member to allow more buses on this line ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB ; Formerly there were 18 buses on this line. Afterwards they were reduced to 8 and if there is a demand for more, there is no reason why I should not increase the number.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE : In view of the assurance given by the Inspector-General of Police I do not press the motion. But I must just say a word in reply to the member who said that the Alwaye-Parur line is one of the best run lines. I am surprised to hear that from an honourable member who comes from Parur. I am afraid that he has travelled only in that line. That is why he was not able to have a comparative idea of the various lines.

PRESIDENT : There is the divergence of human opinion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 473 and 474.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN .

To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,520 for Assistant Inspector General of Police.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI :

To omit the allotment of Rs. 7,500 for salaries.

Motion No. 475.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN : Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,829 for Office Superintendent, Head Accountant, Head Clerk etc., by Rs. 10, to point out the irregularities in the appintments and promotions made by the present Inspector-General of Police.

Sir, from some of the answers given to interpellations I find that the Inspector-General of Police is not entirely to blame for certain irregularities. Therefore I am going to confine myself to one point, namely the test applied for selecting Sub Inspectors. Sir, a generation ago, a certain European planter wanted to give a costly present to the best kathakali dancer in Travancore. Therefore he called together many of the kathakali performers. But kathakali is a highly technical dancing art peculiar to Kerala alone and only Malayalees could appreciate it properly. But this gentleman did not engage any expert to judge the merit of the players. He himself judged their merit and the result was that the costly present went to the highest jumper, but not to the best dancer. In the same way our Inspector-General of Police selected the best and fastest runner and not the best candidate judged from the point of view of high qualities of head and heart. This is not the proper test to select candidates, especially for such important posts as those of Sub-Inspectors I want at present only to point out this irregularity because I am satisfied that the Inspector-General of Police is a man of good intentions. Therefore I place my motion before the House.

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MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങൾ ഈ ഴവരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം വളരെ അതൃപ്തികരമാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം ഇവിടെ നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള ഉത്തരങ്ങളുടെ രണ്ടു മൂന്നു പട്ടികയിൽ നിന്നും ഈ സംഗതി ശരിക്കു വിശദമാകുന്നുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹം നടത്തിയ നാല നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ ഈഴവരുടെ സംഖ്യ ഒവും ഫാ മാത്രമാണ്. നാ ഹെഡ്കാസ്റ്റബിൾമാരെ നിയമിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഈഴവരുടെ സംഖ്യ പൂജ്യം മാത്രമാണ്. പത്തു സബ് ഇൻസ്പക്ടർമാരെ നിയമിച്ചതിലും ഈഴവരുടെ സംഖ്യയെവും പൂജ്യംമാത്രമാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഞങ്ങളുടെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം പൂജ്യംകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിയ പൂജ്യനായ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിന്റെ നിയമനങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി സകാരണം ആക്ഷേപം പറയുവാനും, തിരുത്തുവാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുവാനും കഴിയും. വിശന്നു വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ഒരുവനോടു വിശപ്പിന്റെ കാഠിന്യം അറിഞ്ഞവൻ കാരുണ്യമില്ലാതെ പെരുമാറുന്നതു സാഹസമാണ്. പ്രാതിനിധ്യവിഷയത്തിൽ വളരെ വളരെ വിഷമതകരം ഇൻഡ്യയിലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്യൽക്ഷൻ, പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞ മറെറാരു സമുദായത്തോടു.....നിഷ്കരുണം നീതിരഹിതമായി പെരുമാറുമ്പോൾ, അതു പ്രാതിനിധ്യ വിഷയത്തിൽ അനീതി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുവെന്നു വരുത്തുന്നതിനും പുറമേ, സാമുദായ വാദികളുടെ വാദമുഖങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു പുഴുതടച്ചുകളയുകകൂടി ചെയ്യുന്നു.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : I rise to a point of order. This allotment of Rs. 20,829 is for the Superintendent, Head Accountant, Head clerk, etc., They have absolutely no power of appointment of the officers mentioned.

PRESIDENT : I take it that the argument would be that those incumbents of the present posts and their communities are such that on review of the establishment list it will be seen how unequal has been the patronage exercised by the department.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : But it does not at all relate to appointments.

PRESIDENT : Have any recent appointments been made in these establishments ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB : Not to my knowledge.

PRESIDENT : Mr. Narayanan, you must wait for some more apropriate opportunity.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : ഇൻസ്പക്ടർമാരുടെ നിയമനത്തിലും അദ്ദേഹംകാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന.....

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PRESIDENT: It has been pointed to me that the actual motion relates to establishment, namely the Superintendents, Head Accountant, Head clerk, etc. That is not an appropriate motion to discuss the general question of communal inequalities and therefore the honourable member may take some other opportunity for discussing his point. I find many opportunities occur later on.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ നിയമനങ്ങളെ എടുത്തുപറഞ്ഞത് ഞങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങൾ ന്യായമായി ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുകാണിക്കാൻവേണ്ടി മാത്രമാണ്.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I do not think these questions need be raised or discussed just now. As I said the honourable member has many opportunities for raising that particular point.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, I support the motion. In the matter of giving promotions to Constables and Head Constables, no principle is followed at all. Juniors are promoted over the heads of seniors and the whole order of the constabulary is dissatisfied. Even second grade head constables are allowed to act as Inspectors.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Honourable member can speak about irregular promotions in this particular group and not generally.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: No particular principle is followed in the matter of appointments and promotions. When Mr. Bishop was the Police Commissioner, he instituted a promotion examination and he has stated the following at page 6 of the Administration Report of the Police Department for 1105;

"I felt dissatisfied with the method of promotions to the rank of head constables."

PRESIDENT: Order, order. As I told the Honourable members the actual cut motion being with reference to the establishment of the Inspector-General of Police, the general rules observed by the Inspector General of Police or not observed by him with regard to promotions or appointments in the general cadre cannot come in under this discussion. Subject to that, if the honourable member has to say anything with regard to the establishment of the Inspector-General and the promotions or the depromotions in that office he may say so.

MR. K NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, I wanted to point out that at present no principle is followed at all in the matter of giving promotions to clerks in the Police Department. That is the reason why I was reading a few lines and if I complete the reading of those lines the matter will be made very clear.

"I felt dissatisfied with the method of promotions to the rank of Head Constable and instituted a promotions examination, failure to pass being a bar to promotion. Any Constable above 5 years service can apply for permission to attend but the lists are scrutinised so as to eliminate men who would otherwise be unfit. The test is one of general police knowledge and the paper is set by me. 200 men appeared at the tests during the year and 38 were found eligible."

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So that, one of the previous Police Commissioners Mr. Bishop, formulated a certain principle in the matter of giving promotions. But the present Inspector-General has not adopted any principle in this matter. Only those who have been able to ingratiate themselves in his favour are given promotions. I am told by many people that even those constables and Head Constables who do domestic service in the houses of Officers are given promotions.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The motion is about the establishment in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: With these few words I support the motion.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAVARDY: Sir, confining myself to the actual wording of the motion, that is, to point out the irregularities in the appointments and promotions made by the present Inspector-General in the establishment of his office, I should like to say that I have not made any appointment. On the other hand I have reduced a clerk who was promoted over the heads of his seniors by my predecessor. There was an appeal before me, I went into the matter and I found that it was a deserving case. So I had the man reverted and the seniormost man given the place.

As regards the complaints made by Mr. Narayanan about the unsatisfactory appointments I think I will do well if I bring home to him the following statements, about Ezhavas.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The honourable member will only deal with his own establishment. There are several occasions on which general points can be raised.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAVARDY: In that case, Sir, the remarks made by Mr. Madhavan about the selection of constables are not also in order. In asmuch as it is so, I am not going to answer that point too. Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar also has been attacking me about the policy adopted by me in the matter of appointments. If he means the appointments in the executive, I should defer my reply to some other occasion. So far as the motion in question is concerned, I repeat that I have not made any appointment in my establishment.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion No. 476.

The following motion was not moved :

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNAN:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,829 for Office Superintendents, Head Accountant, Head Clerk etc., by Re. 1.

Motion No. 477.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,913 for Establishment by Rs. 1,200 to impress upon Government that, under the existing arrangements, it is not at all necessary to have an Office Superintendent.

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[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

Sir, as the result of the recent re-organisation of the Police Department the number of D. S. Ps was reduced from 5 to 4 and that of the A. S. Ps increased from 6 to 7. Sir, one D. S. P is now appointed as the Deputy Inspector-General and another A. S. P is appointed as the Assistant Inspector-General of Police to help the Inspector-General of Police in his official duties. Sir, when there were no such officers to assist the Inspector-General of Police in his office, it was found necessary to retain the office of the Manager on Rs. 100-150 scale. Now, Sir, these two officers, namely, the Deputy Inspector-General and the Assistant Inspector-General are there to render him assistance in all matters.

The Assembly rose for lunch at 1 O'clock and reassembled at 2 O'clock with the Dewan President in the Chair.

[MEMBER SWORN.

Mr. P. Paramesvaran Pillai, Secretary to Government, took the oath and signed the rolls.

Motion No. 477.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I was discussing about the fact that there was absolutely no necessity for an office Superintendent in the Inspector-General's Office. Before the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Assistant Inspector-General of Police were appointed to assist the Inspector General of Police, there was only one Office Manager to manage the affairs of his office. Now, it is seen from page 106 of the budget for the next year, that 'office managership' has been abolished and the designation changed into 'Office Superintendent' on the very same scale of pay. As I am sure that the D. I. G and A. I. G. are very honest, efficient and enthusiastic officers who will be able to cope with the work in the office of the Inspector-General, I do not find my way to subscribe to the view of the retention of the office Superintendent. Moreover, we see from page 106 of the Budget that in addition to the Office Superintendent, there is one Head Clerk and another Head Accountant in that office. Under these circumstances I think that it is not at all necessary to have one Office Superintendent also in the office. with these words I move the motion for the acceptance of the House.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAVARDY: Sir, apparently there is a little misconception about the substitution of the 'Office Superintendent' in lieu of 'Office Manager'. So far as the financial side of it is concerned, there is no change. As for the status of the officer, the former manager was an Inspector, and a Gazetted officer. That officer is now replaced by another, who is a non-Gazetted officer. Therefore, from the financial view point, there is not much change. But there is one aspect to be considered from the status point. It is something less now. The question arises whether there is any necessity for me to have this substitution. I thought that an Inspector to be in charge of an office as a misnomer. My idea was that if it is

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to be manned, it should be only by an office man. It struck me, why should an Inspector, an executive officer, be wasted in the office. That is why you would find elsewhere an Inspector less. I have not taken one pie of the tax-payer so far as this substitution is concerned.

Another point has been raised by the mover, namely, that there are the D. I. G. and the A. I. G. who can efficiently carry on the office work. My submission in this connection is this. I will just read out the note prepared by me detailing the duties of the D. I. G. and the A. I. G. from which the members could gather the importance of the matter. I am sure my friend will be convinced that they have their duties to carry on.

Duties of the D. I. G. and the A. I. G.

The post of the Traffic Superintendent and the C. I. D. Superintendent were abolished and an officer of the status of a District Superintendent of Police and another officer of the status of an Assistant Superintendent of Police were appointed to help the Inspector-General of Police in his work.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police is in direct charge of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau and the Finger Print and the Traffic Sections of the Inspector-General's Office. He has to perform all the duties of the defunct Traffic Superintendent of Police, besides helping the Inspector-General in his executive and office work.

The work of the A. I. G is to look after the special branch of C. I. D. work which always involves a work of trust and responsibility. Ordinarily, he may not have to go on circut, but he has to carry on certain confidential enquries connected with the C. I. D. Department. He has to supervise the work of the Headquarters office also. As such, when the D. I. G. and sometimes the A. I. G are away from the Headquarters, because there is the out door work of the traffic branch and the C. I. D. to be attended to. I find the necessity for an Office Superintendent to manage office work. The Head Clerk and the Head Accountant of my office have their own work to look after, which are of a special character. The financial side of the work is really a technical sort of work. Under these circumstances, I find the necessity for an Office Superintendent.

Thanks to Government, they have given me a very good officer and he is good at work. I think such an officer is very essential for the proper discharge of work.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 478.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I move the following motion:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 10

My object is to discuss about the necessity of opening more stations and out posts in Shertalai and Ambalapuzha. Sir, owing to the increase of population and increase in the number of crimes due to a variety of activities of the people in different parts of the State, I have to observe that with the same Police force of olden days, it is not possible to cope with any extraordinary situation whenever it arises. There is no use of complaining that the cost of the administration will be increased if additional men are appointed to the Policeforce. I shall

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[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

illustrate my position. Suppose in 1110 the population of the Alleppey town was 20,000 and now it is about 50,000 and we have only the old Police force of 80 men in that town to look after the offenders and to take care of the general public. The very same number of police men cannot do the same work of taking care of the interests of 50,000 men now. Hence it is essential that we should increase the forces if it is necessary.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : അമ്പലപ്പുഴയും ചേർത്തലയും മാത്രമെ ജനസംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളോ?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : ഞാൻ എന്റെ കാര്യംമാത്രം പറഞ്ഞു എന്നെയുള്ളൂ, മറ്റുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തെക്കാര്യം അവിടത്തെ മെമ്പറന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

Sir, I see eye to eye with the learned friend Mr. Joseph Kunju who suggested that other constituences also require additional Police stations and outposts. I have been informing this House that the Police force have necessarily to be increased consequent upon the increase of population and crimes.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : വിപ്ലവസംഘങ്ങളുടെ കൂട്ടുകെട്ടോ കൂട്ടുകുടിയാണോ കുറ്റങ്ങൾ നടക്കുന്നത്?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : വിപ്ലവസംഘങ്ങളെന്ന മുദ്രയടിച്ചവരെ കുറ്റക്കാരാക്കുന്നതിന് പൊലീസധികൃതരോട് ചേർന്നിട്ട് ഒരു സംഘം യഥാർത്ഥ വിപ്ലവക്കാരാണ് കുറ്റങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നത്.

Therefore I want to bring to the notice of the House, that we must have peace and order in our State. If the Police force has to be increased, the Government should increase it in spite of the heavy cost of administration. So far as my constituency is concerned there was a Police Station formerly in Kuthiathodu. Now the charging station is Arukutty. That is about 12 miles from Pattanakad, one extremity of Shertallai taluk. The same station is about 12 miles from Aroor at another extremity. If a crime is committed in Pattanakad it is impossible for the poor people to walk through the sandy tract and inform the Police of the matter. The communication is also difficult and scanty. There is no facility for giving informations of crimes as early as possible. Therefore it is quite essential that Police outposts and Stations should be established in several parts of the constituency, consistent with its importance, so that people might have easy means to complain about offences.

I wish to submit another thing. It is not the establishment of a Police Station that is the most essential thing. The recruitment to the Police force should be very severely scrutinised by the Inspector-General of Police. All and sundry should not be recruited to the Police force when we can get educated, energetic youth, to our Police ranks.

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There is no use of finding out men who can successfully do long-jumping and high-jumping. There is no substance in recruiting such people to the Police force. We can get graduates to be entertained as Head Constables and Constables even. Therefore, the Inspector-General should take particular care to recruit people of family status, good conduct and of educational qualifications. All these things should be carefully considered in the matter of recruitment in the Police ranks. I have to request the Inspector-General of Police to bear in mind another thing.

Our Police men are generally found to be haughty. Sometimes they side with a set of complainants and get at the counter-petitioners. It is also reported that such counter petitioners are sometimes kept in lock-ups, without a crime being registered against them. It is also alleged that they insult such people taken in custody by several acts. I believe that the Inspector-General of Police will take particular care to see such illegal acts are not committed by his subordinates hereafter.

In water logged areas where communication are very scanty, more Police Stations and out-posts have to be established. In short, Sir, the Inspector-General of Police may establish several Police Stations or out-posts at different places according to our need. But he must take particular care about the lock-ups. There is no use of increasing Police Stations without taking proper care of lock-ups where human lives are treated brutally by the Police. There is a general and serious complaint that the under-trial prisoners are very brutally treated by the Police.

PRESIDENT: How does the increase of out-posts minimise the comforts to prisoners?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I am requesting the Inspector-General of Police to establish certain Police Stations. If there is a Police Station then there is attached to it a lock-up and the offenders will be taken there when they commit any offence. When they are so taken they must be particularly cared for till they are found guilty.

Therefore I may bring to the notice of the Inspector-General of Police that the Police force must set up an example of good behaviour and politeness to the public and to the under-trial prisoners. I am not so much concerned about the convicted prisoners. With these observations I place the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: എന്നു് തന്നെ ചെയ്തിരുന്നാലും പോലീസുകാരിൽനിന്നും തല്ലുകൊള്ളുകയല്ലാതെ അങ്ങോട്ടുകൊടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നു് സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കാൺഗ്രസ്കാലത്തു് തെളിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെ?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: അധികാരവഴിഅടിക്കുമ്പോൾ തല്ലുകൊള്ളുകയല്ലാതെ നിവർത്തിയില്ലല്ലൊ.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: പോലീസുകാരിൽ ആർക്കും തല്ലുകൊണ്ടതായി അറിവില്ലെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: പോലീസുക്കാർ അല്ലാത്തവക്കു് തല്ലുകൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാം

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KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: I am glad that this issue was raised. I may not, at this moment, give an assurance to my friend that the Police Stations and out posts referred to by him will be established in that particular area. But I may tell him that like the traffic I have taken up this question also. In my tours round the State I have found that the Stations here are not properly located. Some years ago this question was taken up in the neighbouring province and Mr. Conningham was put in charge of that work. He went round and found that the stations were not properly grouped and located. A village which should have gone under the jurisdiction of A station was put under the jurisdiction of B station. He went into the whole question and police stations were located with the result that the police work could be looked after more effectively. I have also some such idea in my head. I am also going into this question as a general one and shall certainly bear in mind the points referred to by the honourable member.

As for the standard set before me by the mover of the motion about recruitment that I should look to the status, good conduct and education of the candidates chosen, surely these tests were before me when I made the selection. Perhaps my friend will remember that the selection so far made is concerned only with the temporary reserve created to meet an unprecedented situation. That is why I had a special test. I wanted force to be met by force and violence by violence a technique once opposed now warmly adopted by the Congress Government. That was the main idea with which I selected the force. When I come to the selection of regular force, certainly, I shall go into all these things and see that only men who are fit for that job are taken.

In regard to the under-trial prisoners—

PRESIDENT: The honourable member need not refer to matters which are not strictly relevant to the motion.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: In that case I have finished.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I do not press the motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion No. 479.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Re. 1. My object is to bring to the notice of the Government certain defects in the working and composition of the Village Vigilence Committees. Vigilence Committees are found under the jurisdiction of all police stations in the State except in the Devicolam Division. As far as I know these committees are formed for the purpose of helping the work of the police. In each station there will be found about a dozen people constituted as members of such a committee to help the work of the police officers. Against such an institution, there is a complaint that most of the members of those vigilence committees are, so to say, some kind of unenviable agents of the police officers. It is due to the fact that the system of constituting these members is defective in as much as the best type of

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people from each village is not selected to the committee. Under the existing system the members are nominated by the Police Inspectors of the respective stations ; or to be more exact, their names are suggested by the Inspectors and approved in the ordinary course by the Head of the Department, so much so, they are more or less the nominees and consequently the dependents of the Police Inspectors. Unless the system of recruiting is changed by some sort of election we cannot get the best available men. The present system is not at all good. It does more harm than good : because instead of aiding justice the committee in very many cases only serves to suppress crimes or charge the innocent as the case may be, with the connivance of the local police. In fact, the system is abused because proper persons are not recruited to the committee.

Again, the Vigilence Committees are presided over by the Inspectors. Among the members, I do not deny that there are some really respectable gentlemen who are of the best type—and they will be only a few—but the majority of the members are said to be more or less, dependents of the Police officers. Unless the members feel that they have a status of their own and independent of their President Inspector, they may not be able to do much by way of justice. The members of the committee must be given sufficient opportunities to come into easy contact with high officers of this department like the D. S. P. and the Inspector General of Police. Unless the Vigilence Committee is improved on the lines I have just suggested it will be better to stop that institution altogether. It is to bring this fact to the notice of the House that I brought forward this motion.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED (*Quilon cum Kottarakara*) : ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു എന്തു ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഈ വിജിലൻസ് കമ്മറിക്കും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് എനിക്കു ഇതുവരെ മനസിലാക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ചില പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെ വിജിലൻസ് കമ്മറി പ്രസിഡൻറായി എന്നെയും തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു കമ്മറി എന്തിനാണു, അതിന്റെ ചുമതലകൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണ്, എന്നുള്ള സംഗതികൾ ഇന്നും എനിക്കു അറിയാൻകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. എന്റെ ക്രൂടെയുള്ള ചില കമ്മറിമെമ്പറന്മാരുടെ പേരുകൾ മാത്രം എനിക്കു മനസിലാക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ ആ കമ്മറിസംബന്ധമായി ഞാൻ എന്താണു പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാൻ പാടില്ല. ഇതുപോലെതന്നെയായിരിക്കും മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള വിജിലൻസ് കമ്മറികളുടെ സ്ഥിതിയും. ഇതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം എന്താണെന്നു മനസിലാകാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ആലപ്പുഴയുള്ള വിജിലൻസ കമ്മറി ഇന്നുവരെ യാതൊരു ജോലിയും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. അടുത്ത പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലുള്ള ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ കമ്മറിക്കാർ അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായ

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[Mr. P. S. Muhamed.]

പ്രകാരം ചിലതൊക്കെ ചെയ്യുന്നതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. അതിനെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടു നോക്കിയാൽ ഇതിൽപരം അബദ്ധം സാധുക്കൾക്കു ഇനി വരാനില്ലയെന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പോലീസ്കാർ ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിലുള്ള അഴിമതികർമ്മം പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ തടഞ്ഞുനിറുത്തുന്നതിനും അഴിമതികർമ്മം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യത്തെ ഇല്ലാതാക്കുന്നതിനും വേണ്ടിയാണു ഈ കമ്മറിക്കർമ്മം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതെങ്കിൽ ആ വിവരം കമ്മറിയിൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെടുന്ന അംഗങ്ങൾക്കർമ്മം മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും സ്ഥലത്തെ പോലീസുകാരുടെ കാരുണ്യം കൂടാതെതന്നെ അവർക്കു കാര്യം നടത്തത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഒരു ഏജൻസി പോലെ അവരെ നിയമിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഫലം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. അതല്ല പോലീസുകാർ എന്തഴിമതിചെയ്താലും അവയെ അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നവരുടെ പേരിൽ പൊതിഞ്ഞുവയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു സൗകര്യം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുകയാണു് ഈ കമ്മറിക്കൊണ്ടു് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അതുനിമിത്തം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു് വളരെ ഉപദ്രവമുണ്ടാക്കിത്തീർക്കുമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനാൽ ധരിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. പൊതുവെ പറയുന്നതായാൽ നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ള അനേകം സാധുക്കളായ ആളുകൾ ഈ കമ്മറിയിൽ അംഗങ്ങളായി തീർന്നു സാധുമർദ്ദനം നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടു് എന്നു എനിക്കു് നേരിട്ടറിയാം. അനേകം സാധുക്കൾ ഇതിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി സങ്കടംപറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു നടക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്. ഈ കമ്മറി എന്നു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ പോലീസുകാരെ നയിക്കുന്നതിനു കൂടുതൽ അധികാരമുള്ള എന്തോ ഒന്നാണെന്നു ഈ സാധുജനങ്ങൾ ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കമ്മറിക്കാർ പോലീസുകാരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായി എന്തു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചാലും അവർ തൃപ്തിപ്പെട്ടുവരികയാണു് ചെയ്യുവരുന്നതു്. ഒരു വർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പു് ഈ കമ്മറി ആരംഭിച്ചകാലത്തു് ഇവിടത്തെ രാഷ്ട്രീയാന്തരീക്ഷം പ്രക്ഷുബ്ധമായിരുന്നതിനാൽ അതിന്റെ ഉപശമനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു പ്രതിവിധിയാണല്ലോ ഇതെന്നു കരുതി ഞങ്ങളെപ്പോലെയുള്ളവർ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുകയായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ആ രംഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം മാറിവന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇനിമേൽ ഈ കമ്മറിയുടെ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം അതിനാൽ ഞാൻ മി. എബ്രഹാമിന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തോടു അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I support the motion. The Vigilence Committee as it exists today is a most useless and unnecessary institution. Whatever might have been the intentions of the originators of

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this institution it is now doing more harm than good to the public at large. It is the Inspectors who generally nominate the Members to the Committee and they only nominate such persons who will do things as they like. So it is not always possible to get respectable people on the committee. It is a well known fact that there is corruption in the lower ranks of the Police Department. Perhaps there is more corruption among the members of the Vigilence Committee. Before, people had to satisfy only one set, that is, the Police. Now they have to satisfy a second set of people that is, the members of the Vigilence Committee. They are placed now as if it were between Schylla and Charybdis. If they escape the one they are caught by the other. Therefore, my submission is, that if this institution cannot be mended it is better to abolish it. The existing Police force is more than sufficient for our purposes now. We have the armed reserve, the special police and the regular force. With these words, I support the motion.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Sir, the object with which this institution was brought into being here I fancy, was that it should be in line with a similar institution existing in the neighbouring province of Mrdras Presidency. There a few years ago this was brought into existence and it showed very good results in certain places and very unsatisfactory results in certain other places. I suppose, Mr. Cunningham who was then the Inspector-General went into the matter. He wanted to find out why it was working well in one place and not so in other places. He came to the conclusion that it all depended upon the personnel of the Committee. The Committee by itself is a very good institution. It serves as a bridge between the Police and the public. The Police Inspector or for that matter the Sub-Inspector cannot be expected to be in touch with the people in all the villages. So, the members of the Vigilence Committee are expected to communicate to the Police anything of importance that takes place in the locality and on their report the Police take action. It was to serve these objects, I think, my predecessor started this institution here. Of course, to a certain extent it was abused. Well, I have been looking into the whole thing. And the matter will be soon before the Government. I will take up the question in its entirety and see whether it should exist or not. I suppose before we meet next I would be able to do something tangible in this connection. In the meanwhile I hope my honourable friends would leave the matter in my hands.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, in view of the assurance given by the Inspector-General of Police I withdraw the motion.

The motion, by leave, was withdrawn.

Motion No. 480.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I move the following motion:

"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10."

The object of my motion is to discuss the necessity for giving adequate representation of Ezhavas in the Police Department.

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MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, on a point of order. On former occasions similar motions under travelling allowance tabled for the purpose of discussing communal representation was ruled out of order on the ground that such motions should be moved under total grants.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: Sir, I will explain. I submit Sir, that if the Inspector-General has been travelling sufficiently in the land he could have seen certain facts which may go to show there is a real defect for want of adequate representation in the Department of the Ezhava community.

PRESIDENT: I think that it should come under the total grant.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I refer to the ruling No. 174 on page 110, a selection from the Rulings from the Chair, Travancore Legislature.

PRESIDENT: The motion is out of order.

The motion was declared out of order.

Motion No. 481.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, I beg to move that the total allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance be reduced by Re. 1. The object of my motion is to discuss about corruption in the department.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, again I wish to point out to the ruling that has already been given, Honourable members who bring up similar motions seem to support their position by the argument that if the officer concerned were to travel he would have discovered the defects prevailing in the working of his department. The idea appears to be far fetched. If the honourable members were to confine to the discussion of the matters which come under his travelling allowance, I think it would have enabled us to carry on the discussion profitably.

PRESIDENT: I think now the time has come when the Chair should give a ruling on the whole of the subject which might affect future discussions also as there has been a certain amount of absence of uniformity in the practice relating to cut motions. So far as I can see the object of the budget debate and voting is to express the opinion of this honourable House on certain features connected with the budget. Those features may be sub-divided into two categories. One, general features such as inefficiency, corruption, the conduct of what may be called the Department as a whole and its interaction with other departments. It appears to me that those points can most appropriately and adequately be dealt with in the way of discussions of either token motions for reduction of a rupee or motions for a substantial reduction if the honourable House takes the view that the conduct has been so bad that a substancial reduction is necessary in order to testify the sense of the House. There may be other matters of detail coming appropriately under the sub-heading such as a particular establishment say, for example, the District establishment at ottayam. There may be something with regard to such establishments or local matters which might well form the subject of a token motion in relation to the sub-categories, I therefore rule that in future this somewhat far fetched idea of discussing

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under T. A. all sorts of grievances taking advantage of the likelihood or possibility of the Inspector General discovering such inequalities and defects if he were to travel a little more strenously and extensively, be not permitted. Hereafter those questions relating to particular matters connected with particular localities may be adequately and properly discussed under these smaller heads. Reduction of total grants should be the proper occasion for discussing bigger problems. If those bigger problems are grouped together then we know exactly what time should be allotted to each one of these grants so that this honourable House may express its opinion on these problems with due regard to their perspective. As it is, what happens is that sporadic discussions take place taking much longer time with the result that some other very important matters which ought to engage the attention of the House do not come up for discussion. For those reasons also the ruling that I have given must be adhered to.

Motions Nos. 481 to 490.

The following motions were declared out of order.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :
481. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelliug allowances by Re. 1.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :
482. To reduce the allotment of Re 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :
483. To reduce tha allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :
484. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :
485. To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :
486. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Rs. 10.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :
487. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI :
488. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE :
489. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :
490. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 5.

Motion 491 to No. 493.

The following motions were not moved :

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :
491. To reduce tha allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :
492. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :
493. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for travelling allowances by Re. 1.

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Motion No. 494.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I move that Rs. 82,499 for Inspector General of Police be reduced by Re. 1.

The object of my motion is to point out the defective nature of the charge sheets filed by the police, before the Magistrates Courts.

Sir, it is generally seen that in such charge sheets the purpose for which witnesses are cited is not mentioned. In some of these cases they even give the addresses of persons without knowing them. So more than one process has to be issued, to get at the person who will support the Police. Some men who know nothing of the occurrence are made to swear.....

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Are the charge sheets now filed by the Police Department in conformity with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code? I doubt because there is a provision in the Criminal Procedure Code according to which a form has to be prescribed by the Government. I stand subject to correction by the honourable interogator. I am not aware of any such form being prescribed by.....

PRESIDENT: Order, order, Mr. Legal Remembrancer.

MR. PUTTUPALLY S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, the present charge sheets are strictly in adherence with the Criminal Procedure Code. Only there was some practice obtaining before of mentioning these details. But it was found that such details are not necessary and to keep them in conformity with the code this has been abandoned recently.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, my point is, that the accused person must know what the prosecution witness is going to swear. Now, it is only, when the witness goes to the box that we are able to know that. Supposing the witness might swear to the act or occurrence and with this view in mind, the accused might collect ever-so-many documents and informations to cross examine that witness. But when the witness enters the box it might be that he swears to some other matters and a mere formal nature requiring no cross examination. I wish to avoid such unnecessary expenses. In the Civil Courts when the list of witnesses is filed the purpose for which they are cited must also be mentioned. Invariably this is the practice in the Civil Courts and also in the Magistrate's Courts, when a private person figures as a complainant. But there is this distinction when the charge is filed by the Police. I believe this gives, a chance for the Police, to act in a fradulent way. I know of a case where information was given to the Police by a person on a certain evening and the next day the Police put in a charge sheet giving the names of 18 witnesses; nobody knows when the Police collected evidence and how they came to know of those witnesses. I submit, that on account of this dubious form of present charge sheet, the Police are helped in shaping evidence, as occasion rises. Therefore in the interests of justice, I would appeal that this motion has to be accepted by the House.....

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PRESIDENT: Mr. Legal Remembrancer, have you got anything to say?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I have nothing to add to what I have stated. The present system is strictly in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code. It is stated that, because there is an insistance on what a witness would swear to when a list of witnesses is filed by a private complainant, a similar arrangement must be made in regard to the Police charge sheets. The Police charge sheet is entirely different. The laws themselves view it from a separate or distinct basis. Certain privileges are given to the Police Officers and there are certain provisions made which are calculated to promote the ends of justice and convenience to the Police authorities in charge of these matters. When the law itself makes the difference, I submit that it is not possible until that law is changed to bring about such a change. No doubt, formerly there was a system under which the charge sheet used to contain such informations. But the practice that is obtaining in British India is the one that we have now resorted to here, and in that respect no reason or justification has been alleged why we should make a departure from the express provisions contained in the Code.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Sir, I am not attending original criminal courts, now as I used to do in times past. Therefore, I am not able to speak with any confidence on the practice that is now prevailing in the subordinate courts. But in those few cases, which come to my notice by way of revision or appeal from the subordinate courts, I am unable to say that any departure has been made by the Police in the matter of preferring charge sheets and describing the contents thereof. I believe there is a clear section in the Criminal Procedure Code which states what the charge sheet should contain. Generally, in the charge sheet towards the close, a gem summary of what the witnesses will say must be given. But a distinction has to be made between certain cases. Generally the Police give a charge sheet in non-cognizable offences. Now, in the particular illustration cited by my honourable friend, the proceedings under Section 90 give rise to some difficulties. Because, so far as section 90 of the Criminal Procedure Code is concerned, the trial is something like that of a summons case. Therefore, strictly, what is required is a statement of facts or complaints by the Police with the lists of witnesses, who will be supporting the complaint.

PRESIDENT: Has the honourable member's attention been drawn to the actual wording of the Section?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Yes, Sir.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: May I know whether it was not the practice some years ago, to mention in all the charges the purpose for which the witness was cited?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: I have explained the point. It is not a Police charge that is contemplated in section 90. What it contemplates is only a trial on the lines of the summons case and,

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[Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyer.]

therefore, what is required is only a complaint. The Police also can state or give a list of witnesses and certainly, when the matter comes before the court, the court as the controlling authority calls upon the Police and the Prosecutor to state what the point the witnesses are to prove. So, in my view, I don't think there is much force in the complaint made by my honourable friend.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I wish to make a few observations. The practice in criminal courts with regard to the private complaints is that in the list of witnesses, they should specifically state the purpose for which the witnesses are cited. The omission to state the purpose is deemed as a material defect in the matter of accepting that list. On the other hand, in the charge sheets filed by the Police before the several criminal courts, it was the usual practice to state specifically the purpose for which each witness was cited. But, of late, it is seen that no such mention of the purpose is made in the charge sheet. Sir, I have no hesitation to submit that by adopting this new course, the accused are put to very much inconvenience and difficulty since they are not in a position beforehand to understand the point in respect of which evidence is going to be adduced against them. In particular, I also wish to submit that there should not be any difference or distinction between a private complaint and a complaint filed by the Police by means of the charge sheet with regard to the procedure governing this matter. So, I submit that it is better to have recourse to the former procedure and remove all the difficulties that have arisen as a result of the present practice. With these observations I support the motion.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Sir, the honourable member, the mover in raising the point to show the defective nature of the charge sheet filed by the Police, has practically charge sheeted the Police. He says that the Police are likely to make the witness swear on what they like, in the absence of more particulars in the charge sheet as to what a particular witness has to say. Well, I think I will do well to read out to my friend and his supporters what exactly is in the new charge sheet. The new charge sheet, as the Honourable the Legal Remembrancer said, is a faithful copy of the charge sheet in the neighbouring Provinces. Here you have the space for writing the name of the District, the Police Station, charge number, date and all that. In column I the name, addresses and occupation of the complainant has to be written. Column II gives the names and addresses of the accused persons, not sent for trial. Column III gives the particulars *viz.*, whether arrested or not,—including absconders. In Column IV we have the names of the accused persons sent up for trial, in custody, bail or in cognisance. Against column V—the list of property including weapons with particulars as to where they were found, has to be written. The names and addresses of witnesses are to be entered against Column No. VI. Column No. VII is very important from our

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point of view. It deals with the charge or information, name of offence and circumstances connected with it and under what section of law charged. Now the form itself is very comprehensive. You have got practically everything here. Then on the top of it you have got the case diary and then you have got the investigator's note Book. The court is entitled to see the case diary and the note book of the Inspector. What more do you want? There is no necessity for fear in this matter You have so many officers; you have the court which looks into all these matters.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I am absolutely unsatisfied with the explanation. My only point was that the purpose for which the witness was cited is not mentioned in the charge sheet. Of course, there are the names and the addresses of persons. But what is the point that the witnesses goes to prove?—

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Sir, I have got an explanation and I have given it. What the witness has to say is given in column 7 of the charge sheet namely, information about names of accused, circumstances under which the offence was committed, under what section of law charged etc. The witness will have to answer to to these points. This has been followed in the neighbouring Province where there are 24 districts and it is working there without any abuse.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI; Has the inspector-General any objection to issue orders to the Prosecutors of the Department to see that in future the purpose for which the witnesses are cited is also given in the charge sheet?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: I have absolutely no objection, but there is no column in the form.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is it not possible to add one more column to the present Form?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: I am sorry, Sir it is not necessary. As I have already stated, this is the Form which is being followed in the neighbouring British Indian Province; as stipulated in the Cr. P. C there has been no complaint there.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: It is not bare natural justice to inform the accused of the facts that are going to be adduced in evidence against him by particular prosecution witnesses?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: All that information can come under the seven columns of our present Form.

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR: I press the motion.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

Motion No. 495.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, I beg to make the following motion:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 82,428 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1. (To urge upon the Government the need for effective rules re the disposal of applications for sanction to prosecute Police Officers).

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MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: On a point of order, Sir. The motion relates to a matter on which the Government are the disposing authority.

PRESIDENT: Your point is that these applications, for sanction to prosecute Police Officers, are disposed of by Government, and not by the Inspector-General.

The motion is out of order.

Motions Nos. 496 and 497.

The following motion were not moved :—

496. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 82,429 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

497. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 82,429 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1

Motion No. 498.

MR. K. NARAYANA PERUMAL NADAR: Sir, I beg to make the following motion :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 82,429 for Inspector-General of Police by Re. 1.

(To speak of the condition of prisoners in lock-ups).

Sir, under Section 43 (e) of the Police Act, IV of 1095, any Police officer who offers personal violence to prisoners is liable to be punished. On October 13, 1938, the Inspector-General has issued a Circular to the effect that Police officers who injure or belabour persons in custody would be seriously dealt with. Now, Sir, it has been found that prisoners, particularly State Congress prisoners, have been seriously handled by the Police ; in fact, it is widely believed throughout the State that the late Sivaraja Pandiyan was actually done to death of by Police officers.

PRESIDENT: I suppose the honourable member makes himself responsible for that very serious allegation?

MR. K. NARAYANA PERUMAL NADAR: I do not know, Sir. It is believed like that. That is all I said (*Laughter.*)

PRESIDENT: Certain rules have to be observed especially with regard to serious charges of this kind. It is no doubt the right as well as the duty of honourable members, if they are cognisant of any abuse, or what they consider grave miscarriage of justice or flagrant deriliction of duty, to place it fearlessly before this House. To suggest that some gentleman was killed, literally murdered by the Police when in lock up, is a very serious allegation indeed. Unless the honourable member is willing to implement that statement of his by indicating the definite reasons which impelled him to make that statement, the position would be very grave and embarrassing. I trust, the honourable member, if he wants to make the charge—of course, he is perfectly entitled to do it—he can do it after assuring Government that he has enough evidence to substantiate the charge, so that, later on, he may be called upon by

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Government to produce such evidence, for necessary action being taken against the Police. As a matter of fact, a charge like that is one of the most serious charges that can be levelled against the Police—an unfortunate person being done to death in the lock up?

It is entirely left to the honourable member either to persist in that statement or not. But if he does persist, he is requested to do only if he has a certain amount of evidence which he would be prepared to place before Government when called upon to do so.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: It is certain that, generally, State Congress persons in the lock-up are seriously handled by the Police there is no question about that; also the under-trial prisoners. Sir it is a fundamental rule of law that every person should be presumed to be innocent till his guilt is proved. There is therefore no justification for the Police officers showing physical violence to the under-trial prisoners.

With these words, I place the motion for the acceptance of the House.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: I am thankful to the honourable member for his reference to my Circular: only it has been wrongly quoted. For one thing it is marked "confidential."

PRESIDENT: If the honourable member cannot enforce confidentiality among his subordinate officers, it is so much to his discredit; there is no use finding fault with Mr. Nadar for having got hold of a copy of the Circular.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: But, fortunately, the real circular is not out yet.

PRESIDENT: Either the Inspector General of Police complains of the purloining of his circular, or he does not.

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: I am merely submitting that only a spurious counterpart of my Circular had appeared in the Press; I am not complaining.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is it the false circular that the honourable Mr. Nadar was quoting?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: The portion quoted did not from part of my Circular.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Is it a fact that Dr. N. S. Pillai was seriously handled in the lock-up?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: No, Sir; as member of an unlawful body he was attacked when he misbehaved.

Sir, it has been stated that State Congress prisoners and under-trial prisoners were ill-treated. I have yet to hear of any complaint about the ill-treatment of State Congress prisoners.

PRESIDENT: Has the Inspector General received any formal complaint from any State Congress prisoners, or for that matter, from any other person?

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KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: No, Sir; I was about to say that. In fact, some of the State Congress people who met me, complimented me on the excellent treatment they were accorded in the prison, at any rate since I assumed charge of the department.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Was Dr. N. S. Pillai beaten while he was in the lock-up?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: Not at all, Sir. To my knowledge, Sir, the Police have not ill treated State Congress prisoners or under-trial prisoners, or, for that matter even the other prisoners. If specific complaints are made to me I am prepared to enquire.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: I press the motion.

The motion was put to vote and lost, the mover alone voting for the motion (*Laughter*).

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: I demand a poll.

PRESIDENT: No. The rule is clear. No member who has voted against the motion which was lost can demand a poll. A person belonging to the victorious party, cannot try to demonstrate his victory by getting a poll taken (*Laughter*). On the other hand one who has been defeated can try, by means of a poll to convert the defeat into a victory.

Motion No. 499.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir I beg to move the following motion:—

To reduce the allotment of Rs 82,429 for Inspector General of Police by Re. 1. To speak of the utter inefficiency of the Police.

Sir, during the general discussion of the budget, I said that the Police are supposed to be the maintainers of law and order. Ever since the present Inspector General of Police assumed office, it is found that, in the matter of discharging the normal duties of the Police, such as the prevention and detection of offences, the work done by the police is not at all satisfactory. Let us examine the Administration Report for 1113 *re* percentage of crimes detected.

In regard to murder cases, in 1112 twenty-one per cent. were detected; in 1113 the percentage was 43. Therefore, Sir, it is clear that if you murder 100 persons, in 57 of those cases you can escape undetected (*Laughter*).

PRESIDENT: Honourable member is mis-quoting figures; if 100 persons commit murder, 57 of them can escape detection.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: In regard to culpable homicide, in 1112 the percentage detected was cent per cent. But in 1113 it was only 70 per cent. In the case of stolen property recovered, it was only 42% in 1113; in regard to serious offences against person

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and property it is stated that these offences have slightly increased, namely by 46 cases ; in other words, it is 3 per cent. more than in 1112. As regards the number of warrants instituted, while it was 139 in 1113 it was much less in 1112. As regards proceedings for security for good behaviour, there have been 1,139 cases in 1113; and in the case of 473 persons such proceedings were pending disposal towards the close of the year. In most of these cases, Sir, these proceedings have been instituted against State Congress workers whose object is to bring about Responsible Government in this country. In many cases the persons chosen for these proceedings are those who were not in the good books of the Police officers. Under Sections 90, 92 and 93 of Cr. P. C., these proceedings can be instituted only against habitual offenders, vagrants, and people who are about to commit a breach of the peace. But here, Sir, steps have been taken under these Sections against patriots who have been fighting for Responsible Government whose creed is truth and non-violence and who are followers of Mahatma Gandhi the great apostle of Ahimsa. These are people, Sir, in whose case it can be taken for granted that there will be no breach of the peace if they address public meetings.

PRESIDENT : According to the honourable member is it possible to set fire to another man's motor car non-violently?

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : My submission is, Sir, that it was not right on the part of the Police to have instituted security proceedings against leaders of the people.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR : I support this motion. There is no other department in the State more responsible for the welfare and safety of the masses, than the Police department. Of late, there has been a tendancy on the part of the subordinates of the Police department to misuse their powers taking shelter under the occurances of the recent political agitation. If any Police officer wanted to wreak vengeance on an individual, immediately the political agitation is exploited and that gentleman is apprehanded and a political agitator, arrested and victimised. Sir, instances are not rare where police officers who are the custodians of the peace and who are responsible for the maintenance of law and order, have been guilty of the most disorderly and lawless acts of highhandedness. I shall quote a few instances If a policeman is in need of money, he cooks up a petition about some individual harass and victimise him and then squeezes out as much as possible from him. Another practice prevalent in the department is to arrest persons without any warrant, and to keep them in custody for two or three days and sometimes even a week. One such instance had been brought to my notice. In the police station of Karukachal, the Inspector there arrested 3 women, two young and one old, a two year old babe and an old man and kept them in the lock-up from the 27th Edavom to the 31st Edavom 1114.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. Was that instance brought to the notice either of the department or of Government?

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MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: Yes, Sir. I sent in an interpellation regarding the matter but it is neither in the list of rejected interpellations nor in the list of admitted questions.

PRESIDENT: What I was asking was whether when such an incident took place it was brought to the notice of the department or Government.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: It was brought to the notice of the Inspector-General of Police by proper representation by one Mr. K. S. Sebastian an advocate of the local bar. The Inspector-General promised to do the needful in the matter. But unfortunately nothing has turned up till now. It is these unscrupulous underlings of the department that drive people to desperation and cause misunderstandings not only about the Head of the department but at times about the Head of the Administration.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Is that matter sub-judice, Inspector-General ?

KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB: No, Sir. The matter has been enquired into.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: I attribute such disorderly conduct to the policy of the department in keeping uneducated, uncultured and brutish inspectors in charge of stations.

Sir, in this connection I would suggest that graduates employed as constables, head constables and clerks in the department are not given the deserved encouragement. I am sure that if those inspectors who are uneducated, unqualified and brutish are replaced by graduates either from the department or from outside it will go a long way in keeping down the corruption prevalent in the department. With these words I support the motion.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is it the member's view that those who are not graduates are brutish ?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: That is not my view. My view is that there are at present brutish inspectors in the department.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഈ സബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ ആരാണ് ?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: അദ്ദേഹം ഒരു അഡ്വൊക്കേറ്റാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഈ മിസ്റ്റർ സബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ യൂത്ത്‌ലീഗ് പ്രസിഡൻറാണോ ?

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR: അയ്യ് ഇപ്പോൾ അറിയേണ്ട കാര്യമില്ല.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju and Mr. Kannanthodath Janardhanan Nair will restrain themselves.

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MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

PRESIDENT . Order, order. I can give seven minutes to all Hn'ble members because we are getting to the limit of time for this demand. Mr. Padiyara Joseph kunju will have three minutes.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. ജനാർദ്ദനൻ നായർ എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ നടന്ന ഒരു സംഭവത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണു ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു്. ഈ സംഭവത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ ശരിയായി അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ നടന്നതായി അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്ന ഈ സംഭവം കേവലം അസംബന്ധവും വ്യാജവുമാണെന്നു് ഈ സഭയുടെ അറിവിനായി ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. അദ്ദേഹം പ്രസ്താവിച്ച മി. കെ. എസ്. സെബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ എന്റെ ഒരു ബന്ധുവാണു്. ഈ മി. സെബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ ആരാണെന്നു ഞാൻ എന്റെ ബഹുമാന്യസ്നേഹിതനോടു ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ അതിനു ശരിയായി മറുപടി പറയേണ്ടതിനു പകരം മി. സെബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ ഒരു അഡ്വൊക്കേറ്റാണെന്നു് മി. ജനാർദ്ദനൻ നായർ വളരെ സാമർത്ഥ്യത്തോടുകൂടി പറഞ്ഞു മി. സെബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ ഒരു മനുഷ്യനാണെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം മറുപടി പറയാതിരുന്നതു് ഭാഗ്യമെന്നു മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. ഈ മി സെബാസ്റ്റ്യൻ യൂത്ത്‌ലീഗിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രാദേശിക സംഘാദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായിരുന്നയാളാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുമ്പോൾ സംഗതികളെല്ലാം ഈ സഭാംഗങ്ങൾക്കു് മനസ്സിലാകുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

സർവ്വകലാശാലാ ബിരുദധാരികളായിട്ടുള്ളവരെ മാത്രമേ മേലാൽ പോലീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരായി നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളുവെന്നും അവർക്കുമാത്രമേ സ്വഭാവസംസ്കരണമുണ്ടായിരിക്കയുള്ളുവെന്നും എന്റെ യുവസ്നേഹിതൻ ഇവിടെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകയുണ്ടായി. സർ, ഗ്രാഡുവേറ്റുകൾക്കുമാത്രമേ സ്വഭാവസംസ്കരണം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയുള്ളോയെന്നാണു് എന്റെ യുവസ്നേഹിതനോടു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു് അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ശ്രീകൃഷ്ണഭഗവാൻ ഒരു സർവ്വകലാശാലാ ബിരുദധാരിയായിരുന്നില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു സ്വഭാവസംസ്കരണം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നോ? ഒരു ഗ്രാഡുവേറ്റല്ലായിരുന്ന ഭഗവാൻ ശ്രീയേശുക്രിസ്തുവിനു സ്വഭാവസംസ്കരണം ഇല്ലായിരുന്നോ? മഹമ്മദ് നിബിക്കു് ഈ നിലക്കു സ്വഭാവസംസ്കരണം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നിരിക്കുമോ? സർവകലാശാലാ ബിരു

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[Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju]

ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയിടയിൽ എത്ര മദ്യപാനികളെ, എത്ര ഉൽമാദ്ദികളേ, എത്ര അല്പായുസുകളെ, എത്ര അയോഗ്യരെ നാം കാണുന്നു. എന്റെ യുവ സ്നേഹിതന്റെ അസംബന്ധപ്രലപനങ്ങളെ അതർഹിക്കുന്ന അവജ്ഞയോടുകൂടി വിക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഏതിർത്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. KANNATHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR : Sir, a word of personal explanation. The member was saying that I was speaking non-sence But it is a matter which I know for certain. The matter that I was referring to was that threewomen, two young and one old, a two year old child and an old man were kept in unlawful custody from the 27th of Idavom to the 31st, in the Karugachal Police Station.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. What I find in regard to this matter is this. Mr. Janardhanan Nair has sent up an interpellation to this effect.

"Will the Government be pleased to state :

(a) whether they are aware that three women (two young and one old) an old man, and a two year old child were kept in unlawful custody from 27th Meenom 1114 to the 31st Meenom 1114, by the Inspector of Karukachal station and were relsased by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kottayam, on 31-8-1114 in pursuance of an order from the District Magistrate Kottayam

(b) whether there were any newspaper reports on the matter

(c) whether the A.S.P has submitted his report to the District Magistrate on this matter as ordered by him, and

(d) what action has been takenn by the Inspector General of Police on the matter?"

This was dated the 11th of July and the Assembly Office has got this endorsement that the matter is sub judice. So it cannot be discussed.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER : Sir, I support the motion. In doing so I have no complaint against the Police taking action against the turbulent elements under Criminal Procedure Code Section 90 or 93. I want only to point out that the scope of the work of the Police force is not made use of in the correct way. Otherwise the police forces would have been more efficient. In the recent political upheaval I find that so many Ezhavashad taken part. I submit that if competent Ezhavas had been enrolledand entertained in the Police Department in sufficient numbers and if all the Police Stations had been well manned by Ezhava constables and head constables they could have very well diseminated the idea that the recent political upheaval and the State Congress activities were due to a malicious movement directed against the interest of the Ezhavas and other backward communities. Such a thing could not have been done by the present police force because sufficient number of Ezhavas have not been recruited in the police department. I submit that wherever there were Ezhava constables and head constables, in all those places they could efficiently educate the Ezhava public opinion to make them understand that they should have nothing to do with the subversive activities.

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MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: *Stood up in his seat*

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: I do not yield, Sir. What I beg to submit is that to ward off such a predicament in future the Police Department should be well manned with Ezhava recruits as well.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Does the member say that if Ezhavas are appointed then the Department would be run more efficiently?

MR. K KUNJU PANICKER: Atleast a proportionate number of Ezhavas should be recruited. The reason is—they form one of the major communities in the land and they are distributed all over the country If a proportionate number of Ezhavas also is recruited, they can easily approch the Ezhavas outside the Department and make them understand the true state of affairs. Since our people are divided into so many communities and there is no easy opening to have mutual interchange of ideas, the members of the same community alone can educate that community as to the actual state of affairs in regard to any political activities. That cannot be done effectively by the members of any other community especially when the people of one community are in the habit of looking with suspicion upon the members of other communities. If for instance a Brahmin or a Nair or a Christian constable goes and tells an Ezhava that such and such is the state of affairs, the Ezhava political agitators may tell him that such and such a man came to you and told you certain things only to misguide you. Then the poor Ezhava might be easily misguided by the agitators. That is what has actually happened in the recent civil disobedience movement So I submit, that a proportionate representation, should be given to Ezhavas in the recruitment especially in the Police Department which is the most efficient department to deal with subversive activities. With these words I support the motion.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI (*Thovala* cum *Agastisvaram*): Sir, I would not have risen to speak...

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has only two minutes.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: I do not know whether I will be able to compress my remarks within the space of two minutes. Hence, I resume my seat Sir.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): I wish to put in a word, Sir. I must say that I do not believe that the Police Department in Travancore is as efficient as it should be. It has never been efficient in the past and it is even today not as efficient as we desire it should be. But I believe that the present moment is the most unsuited for us to pass a judgment. We had a most difficult year and most untoward things have taken place and the Police Department was put to its worst and had to meet an unprecedented situation. At the close of such a year, when peace has come back, I think it is rather unjust to pass a censure on the Police Department. With these words, I oppose the motion.

(The time allotted for the Demand being over the motion was put to the vote of the House and declared lost.)

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Motions Nos. 500 to 538.

The following motions were not moved as the time allotted for the demand had lapsed :

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :

500. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 82,429 for Inspector General of Police by Rs. 10

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU :

501. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 84,429 for Inspector General of Police by Re. 1

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN.

502. To omit the allotment of Rs. 18,010 for Assistant Superintendents

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :

503. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,010 for Assistant Superintendents by Re 1

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

504. To reduce the allotment of Rs 18,010 for Assistant Superintendents by Rs. 5

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :

505. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 87,891 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

506 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 87,891 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :

507. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 87,891 for Inspectors by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

508. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 87,891 for Inspectors by Rs. 5.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :

509. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 87,891 plus Re. 320 for Inspectors (Permanent and Probationary) by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN :

510. To omit the allotment of Rs. 600 for Inspector

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN :

511. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,27,698 for Salaries by Re. 1.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI :

512. To reduce the allotment of Rs 1,27,698 for Salaries by Re. 1.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI :

513. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,27,698 for Salaries by Re. 1.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN :

514. To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,36,720 for Constables by Re. 1.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :

515. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,36,720 for Constables by Re. 1.

MR. K P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN :

516. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,36,720 for Constables by Re. 1.

MR. THAMARAPALLIL KOCHUTHOMMEN :

517. To omit the allotment of Rs. 240 for Urdu teacher

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

518. To omit the allotment of Rs. 64,400 for lump provision for the continuance of the temporary Armed Reserve

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR

519. To omit the allotment of Rs. 64,400 for lump provision for the continuance of the temporary Armed Reserve.

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MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :
520. To omit the allotment of Rs. 35,000 for lump provision for the continuance of the special Police Officers

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :
521. To omit the allotment of Rs. 35,000 for lump provision for the continuance of the special Police Officers

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:
522. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,94,782 for District Police by Rs. 10

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR :
523. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,94,282 for District Police by Re 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :
524 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,94,282 for District Police by Re. 1.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :
525. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,94,282 for District Police by Rs. 10.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP:
526. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Rs. 10.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI :
527. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Re. 1.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP :
528. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Rs. 10.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR.
529. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Re. 1

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :
530. To reduce the total allotment of Rs 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :
531. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Re. 1.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR;
532. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XII by Re. 1.

MR. K NNATHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR :
533. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by

MR. P. S. MUHAMED :
534. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76, 711 under Demand XIII by Re. 1.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHY :
535. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Rs 10.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :
536. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Rs. 5.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :
537. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN :
538. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,76,711 under Demand XIII by Re. 1.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs 8,76,711 minus Re. 1 under Demand XIII—Police—was put and carried.

The Demand was passed with a reduction of Re. 1 and the grant was made.

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